

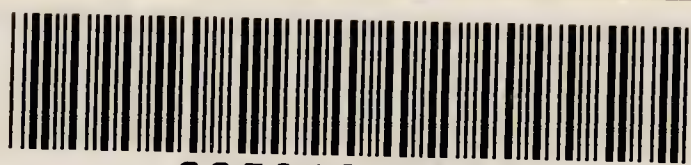
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
AT
NORTHAMPTON.

OCTOBER, 1869.

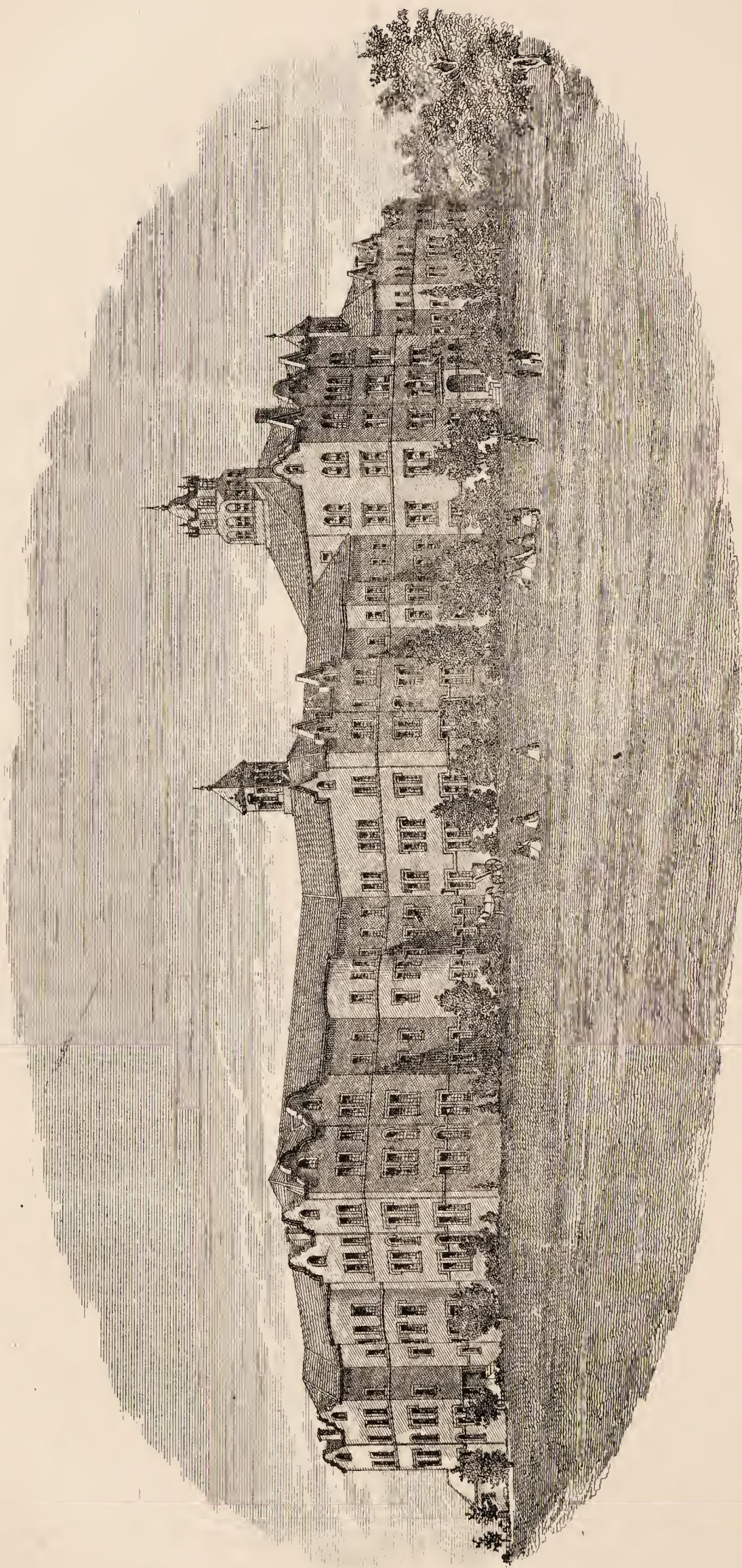
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STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
Northampton, Massachusetts.

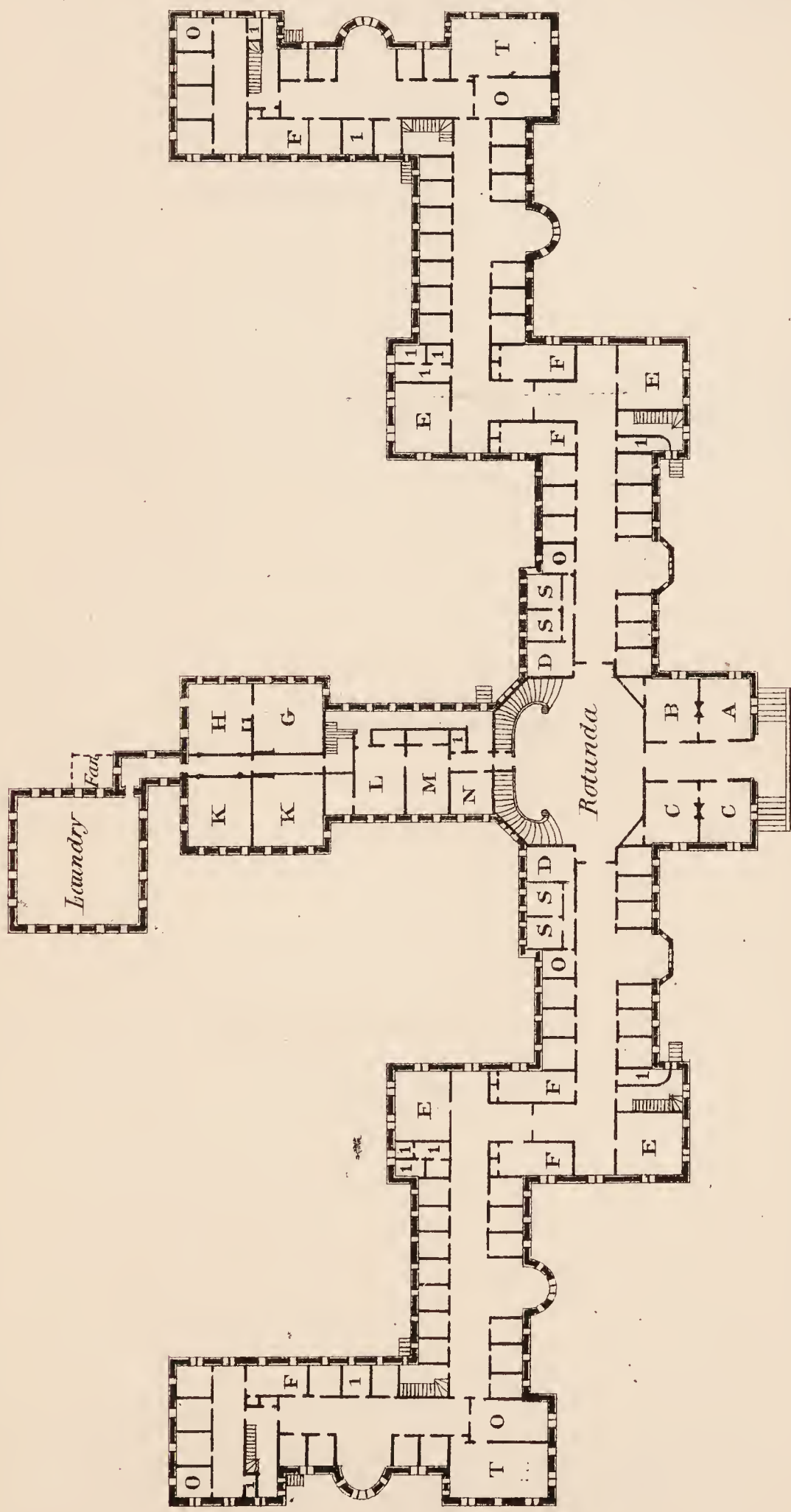


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*Plan of the First Story of the State Hospital for the Insane, Northampton, Mass.
Scale 82 1/2 feet to the inch. Whole Length of Front 512 feet.*



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OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Trustees.

HON. ELIPHALET TRASK,	<i>Springfield.</i>
HENRY L. SABIN, M. D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Williamstown.</i>
HON. EDMUND H. SAWYER,	.	.	.	.	<i>Easthampton.</i>
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Amherst.</i>
SILAS M. SMITH, Esq.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Northampton.</i>

Resident Officers.

PLINY EARLE, A. M., M. D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD B. NIMS, M. D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant-Physician.</i>
WALTER B. WELTON,	.	.	.	.	<i>Clerk.</i>
ASA WRIGHT,	.	.	.	.	<i>Farmer.</i>
DANFORD MORSE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Engineer.</i>

Treasurer.

PLINY EARLE,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Northampton.</i>
Office at the Hospital.						

Subordinate Officers.

JEREMIAH E. SHUFELT,	.	.	.	.	<i>Male Supervisor.</i>
JANE L. RICE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Female Supervisor.</i>
F. JOSEPHUS RICE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Steward.</i>
SARAH A. ORCUTT,	.	.	.	.	<i>Seamstress.</i>
MARY A. KELLOGG,	.	.	.	.	<i>Laundress.</i>
CHARLES ZIEHLKÉ,	.	.	.	.	<i>Baker.</i>

N. B. For information in regard to the method of obtaining admission for patients, see the last pages of the Appendix.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and
the Honorable Council.*

As Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, we hereby present to you the Fourteenth Annual Report of the condition and operations of that institution.

On the 30th of September, 1868, the number of patients in the hospital was four hundred and twenty-one. In the course of the official year one hundred and sixty-nine have been admitted; one hundred and sixty-three have been discharged; and twenty-five have died; leaving four hundred and two in the house at the present time.

The largest number on any day was four hundred and twenty-two; the smallest, three hundred and eighty-nine; and the daily average for the year, four hundred and five. This average is larger than in any foregoing year except the next preceding, (1867-8.) The reduction of numbers from last year was caused by the removal, by the Board of State Charities, of an unusual number of the beneficiaries of the Commonwealth, many of whom were taken either to their homes in foreign countries, or to places beyond the limits of the State, where their friends or the public authorities were legally chargeable with their support. Had the transfers of patients to the hospital, by the above-mentioned board, been equal to the

transfers or removals by them *from* it, the average number in the house would have exceeded, by from fifteen to twenty, that of any former year. The transfers *to* it were but thirty-nine; while the removals *from* it were seventy.

The admissions from the community at large have been more than sufficient to keep the number in the hospital, throughout the year, as large as it was at the beginning, if the number of State patients had not been reduced in the manner before mentioned.

The condition, upon discharge, of the one hundred and sixty-three patients who have left the hospital, was as follows: *cured*, forty-nine; *improved*, fifty-one; *unimproved*, sixty-three. A large part of the unimproved were among the patients transferred or removed by the Board of State Charities. Many of them were brought from other State institutions to this hospital, soon after it opened, and were then considered incurable. The discharge, in this way, of so many incurables, considerably reduces the proportion or percentage of cures.

The number (25) of deaths is unusually small, being but 6.17 per cent. upon the average daily number resident, and 4.23 per cent. upon the whole number in the hospital in the course of the year. With but one exception, this proportion of annual mortality is the smallest in the history of the hospital.

As indicated by the number of deaths, the hygienic condition of the hospital has been excellent, fully equalling that of any former year.

The meetings of our board have been held regularly, every month, at the hospital. Upon these occasions we have visited all the halls occupied by the patients, as well as the other important departments. Casual and irregular inspections of the kind have likewise been made, by some of our members, in the intervals between our regular meetings. We have always found the establishment in good order, and the patients apparently enjoying all the freedom, privileges and comforts compatible with their condition, respectively. The same neatness, systematic regularity and general quietude which were noticed in some of our former reports have been no less conspicuous than heretofore, producing a general result in the operations of the

hospital not merely gratifying to us, but diminishing our labor, our care and our anxiety in regard to its management.

Many improvements, some of them involving considerable expense, have been made in the course of the year. For a more particular notice of them we beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

The progressive improvement of the farm in all the evidences and results of good cultivation, have never been more apparent than in the current calendar year. The product of hay has nearly doubled in the last five years; and the increase of other crops has been considerable.

A lot of land, containing about eight acres, bordering for about fifty rods upon the opposite side of the road along the southern line of the hospital premises, and in front of the gateway, was offered to us, a few months ago, at a not unreasonable price. As it is so situated as to have been likely soon to be sold for house lots, and as it is desirable not to have a dense population at that particular section of the boundaries of the farm, we thought it best that the State should own it. We accordingly purchased it for three thousand dollars, and paid for it from the earnings of the hospital.

The board lists of the several classes of patients show that the earnings of the hospital, during the year just closed, have been as follows, viz: —

From boarders,	\$30,399 12
Town patients,	10,283 00
State “	45,308 50
<hr/>	
Total,	\$85,990 62

The earnings from boarders have been one thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents larger than in any foregoing year, notwithstanding the important effect produced by the opening of the General Hospital for the Insane, in Connecticut, a State from which many of our boarders have formerly been received.

The income from patients, together with the reserved fund mentioned in our last report, has been sufficient promptly to

meet all expenses, without the undesirable necessity of borrowing from any source.

A general exhibit of receipts and disbursements may be found in the annexed report of the Treasurer.

The accounts have been audited and approved, showing an amount, on the 30th of September, 1869, of assets available for future disbursements, equal to . . . \$13,012 32
Provisions and supplies on hand, . . . 11,696 19

Total, . . . \$24,708 51
Liabilities at same date, . . . 3,614 59

Balance of assets, . . . \$21,093 92

The provisions and supplies mentioned in the above account are only such as were bought and paid for. None of the hay, grain, potatoes or other products of the farm are included.

The liabilities consist of,—

Wages and salaries, earned but not yet due, . . . \$2,434 20
Bills for grass, not due till January 1, 1870, . . . 1,180 39

Total, . . . \$3,614 59

The hay made from this grass is on hand, and is not included in the assets.

From the results of the year it may fairly be inferred that, so long as the patronage of the hospital remains essentially unchanged, the income will be sufficient not alone for current expenses, but for necessary repairs and improvements. Hence, for the present, we perceive no prospect that we shall be obliged to appeal to the legislature for appropriations.

In closing this brief general exposition of the affairs of the institution entrusted by the government of the Commonwealth to our direction and supervision, we take the opportunity to say that our confidence in the ability and the fitness for his place of the Superintendent, was never greater than at the present time. He has called around him, too, in subordinate positions, a corps of competent and faithful co-workers by whom his plans are executed with promptness and precision, and with that har-

mony of action which secures a peaceable household, promotes contentment, and prevents the necessity of any interference on the part of trustees.

We again commend the hospital, with all its important interests, to the favorable consideration of the government and the people, and to the blessing of Divine Providence.

ELIPHALET TRASK,
HENRY L. SABIN,
E. H. SAWYER,
EDWARD HITCHCOCK,
S. M. SMITH,

Trustees.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 2, 1869.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1869:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1868, .	\$1,597 76
Received for board and contingencies of private patients,	32,341 11
for board and contingencies of town patients,	9,860 38
for board of State patients,	45,657 75
for animals and produce of farm sold,	678 64
on sundry accounts,	1,033 18
	\$91,168 82

PAYMENTS.

For provisions and supplies,	\$29,432 76
fuel,	8,460 99
gas and oil,	1,169 22
salaries and wages,	15,291 84
furniture,	3,439 83
clothing and dry goods,	4,186 29
contingencies,	2,528 73
farm,	2,339 09
farm stock,	1,638 00
farm wages,	1,587 34
real estate,	3,200 00
repairs and improvements,	13,694 99

For miscellaneous expenses,	\$3,419 96
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	779 78
	<hr/>
	\$91,168 82

PLINY EARLE, *Treasurer*.

The Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer have attended to the duties assigned to them, and report that they have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and find proper vouchers for all entries made.

ELIPHALET TRASK.
S. M. SMITH.

NORTHAMPTON, October 13, 1869.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN:—From your knowledge of the working of the hospital during the year just expired, you will doubtlessly assent to the assertions that it has been a year of prosperity and improvement; that none of those serious accidents to which institutions of the kind are peculiarly liable have occurred; that a fair proportion of the inmates have been restored to health and home; that the proportion of deaths has been unusually small; that there has been a remarkable exemption from acute disease; and that the hygienic condition of the house has at all times been excellent.

MEDICAL AND STATISTICAL HISTORY.

The general medical and vital results of the working of the hospital are exhibited in the following numerical record:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the hospital, Sept. 30, 1868, .	170	251	421
Admitted from the general population, .	63	67	130
Transferred from other State hospitals, .	20	15	35
Transf'd from State Almshouse, Tewksbury, .	1	3	4
Whole number in the course of the year, .	254	336	590
Discharged, including deaths, . . .	87	101	188
Remaining, Sept. 30, 1869, . . .	167	235	402

Condition of the Patients Discharged.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Recovered,	31	18	49
Improved,	23	28	51
Unimproved,	20	43	63
Died,	13	12	25
Total,	87	101	188

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Daily average number of patients,	166.38	238.72	405.1
Largest number on any day, .	170	252	422
Smallest “ “ “ .	162	227	389

A table in the Appendix shows the number of patients admitted and discharged, and the daily average number in the house, for each month in the year. The largest monthly number of admissions was twenty-seven, in August; the smallest, five, in November.

Of the patients admitted, sixty-three were private boarders, twenty-eight town patients, and seventy-eight State patients.

Of the patients discharged, seventy State beneficiaries were removed by order of the Board of Charities, some of them to the State institution at Tewksbury, and the rest to their friends, or to authorities responsible for their support, beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. The reduction of the number daily resident in the hospital is wholly the effect of the removals to other States and countries. Had those removals not been made, the daily average in the house would have exceeded, by from fifteen to twenty, that of any preceding year. In the transfer of patients from one State institution to another, this hospital has not received so many by thirty-one as it rendered. Hence the admissions from the general population have been sufficient to sustain the numbers here, had the unusual draft upon them just mentioned not taken place.

The number of private boarders admitted was not so large as in the next preceding year. This diminution appears to have been entirely the effect of the opening of the State hospital at Middletown, Connecticut, from which State we formerly received many patients of that class.

Of the patients who recovered, twenty-eight were boarders; six town patients, and fifteen State patients.

The proportion of recoveries, relatively to discharges, was materially diminished by the large number of removals of incurables, by the Board of State Charities. This hospital, as is well known, being the last erected, and being situated in the least populous section of the State, has always, hitherto, been the receptacle for many of the chronic, incurable cases from the other two similar hospitals in the Commonwealth.

Hence the number of its cures has not been, as it was impossible that it should be, so large as in those other institutions. This condition of things can be overcome only by the gradual increase of population in the western counties of the State.

Of the patients who died, eight were boarders, three town patients, and fourteen State patients.

The proportion of deaths was equal to 4.23 per cent. of the whole number of patients treated in the course of the year; and 6.17 per cent. of the daily average number in the hospital. The percentage has never, but once, heretofore, been so small.

Various tables, exhibiting other statistics for the year are placed in the Appendix.

In the course of the year an Alphabetical Register of all the patients admitted since the opening of the hospital, together with the most important facts in their personal history, has been made, and found to be very useful for reference. The first admissions alone are recorded in one book, while the subsequent ones, of those who have been received more than once, are placed in another. This register has enabled us to compile the following table, which shows the whole number of persons admitted, and the number of subsequent admissions, respectively.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Persons admitted,	698	757	1,455
Second admissions,	93	64	157
Third "	29	18	47
Fourth "	5	7	12
Fifth "	1	3	4
Sixth "	1	3	4
Seventh "	1	2	3
Eighth "	1	0	1
Total,	829	854	1,683

One thousand four hundred and fifty-five *persons* have been admitted. One hundred and fifty-seven of them have been re-admitted, some of them more than once, so that there have been one thousand six hundred and eighty-three admissions, or *patients*.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

In the Germanic countries, where, perhaps, more has been written upon the general subject of insanity than by any other people of a common language, the physicians interested in the subject became divided, nearly or quite half a century ago, into three parties, or *schools*, the distinctive feature or character of each of which is, peculiarity of belief in regard to the seat of mental disorder. These schools are called the Psychic; the Psycho-somatic, and the Somatic. The first believes that, in insanity, the mind itself is diseased; the second, that the disease involves both mind and body; and the third, that it is seated in the body alone. The Psychic school once included some of the most learned, able and brilliant of the German psychologists. But these leaders have passed away, and, if I mistake not, that school is now greatly in the minority in the countries in question.

Out of Germany, the belief of the Somatic school has almost universally prevailed. In France, in England, and in America, the doctrine of the insusceptibility of the mind to disease has, with few and unimportant exceptions, been uniformly taught and as uniformly and generally accepted; and the belief that insanity is but an effect and a symptom, or sign, of bodily disease, has obtained, both as a necessary consequence of faith in that doctrine and as a conclusion derived from observation.

Doubtless every observing and reflecting person well knows that mental influences may cause not only bodily disease but death; and that bodily disease may cause disordered action, or *manifestation* of action, of the mind. But there are probably but few who would not give their concurrence in the opinion that, in a person born with soundness of both mind and body, the mind will not become insane so long as the body retains its original health. This proposition granted, the logical consequences must follow, that, the mind being insane, we must seek the cause in corporeal maladies; and to them, in the attempt to cure, we must apply the appropriate remedies. Hence, in each case, the symptoms must be observed and the medicine prescribed as in any other bodily disease. The day of special specifics for the disorder has passed. Even "blood taken from behind the ears of an ass," once extolled by an eminent medical

writer, is no longer recommended, by any professional authority, as a curative dose for the person who is insane.

The popular mind, it is true, is not wholly divested of superstitious notions upon this subject. Not many months have elapsed since the mother of one of our young men-patients came to me with the important information that her son had been bewitched by a young lady—all of which, as the world goes, had a savor of probability—and that she had been told that he might certainly be cured by swallowing three drops of that naughty young lady's blood—a proposition the absolute practical truth of which, it must be confessed, I was somewhat disposed to doubt. But the great stumbling-block of a problem in the mother's way was how to get the blood; for the young lady must not know either the purpose for which it was to be used or the simple fact that she *had* bewitched the son. Fortunately, indeed, for the poor mother, while she was endeavoring satisfactorily to solve the problem, her son recovered under the use of other medicaments, and the blood of the young lady was left to flow in its accustomed channels.

In almost every case of recently acquired insanity, there are unmistakable indications for medical treatment. The liver is often, if not generally, torpid, and must be roused to activity. The bowels, sometimes as a consequence of the hepatic torpidity, sometimes of depraved innervation, are disordered, and must be restored to their normal action. If there be debility, as there very frequently is,—for, as a rule, insanity must be regarded as a disease of debility,—the usual remedies of tonics, or stimulants, or both, must be administered. Excitability, agitation, restlessness, and want of sleep, must likewise be met with the customary prescriptions of nervines and opiates, one or the other, as the case may require. One of the best tonics we have ever employed is an elixir of iron and bark made by C. B. Kingsley, of Northampton. It is pleasant to the taste, and an active promoter of bodily strength and vigor. As a quietener of mere nervous instability, we generally use the fluid extract of valerian, or the bromide of potassium; and as a soporific, some form of opium, for the most part the sulphate of morphine. In cases where the latter cannot well be given by the mouth, it is administered hypodermically.

We still use the bromide of potassium, in considerable quan-

tities, in epilepsy. It often diminishes the number of the paroxysms, but, hitherto, we have had no cure from it. It is, however, a well known fact, that epileptics are rarely taken to the hospital until they have become incurable. As a soporific, we find the bromide comparatively valueless. Its power is insufficient to calm the high excitement of mania. As an antidote for nervous restlessness, it has some value, but no more than valerian, except, perhaps, in cases of approaching delirium tremens.

MORAL TREATMENT.

The human mind is affected, either beneficially or injuriously, not only by all those agencies the action of which is as purely psychological as possible, but, likewise, by every agent the immediate and most conspicuous action of which is upon the body. Mere bodily exercise modifies the action of both the intellectual and the moral part of our being. Hence, although at first view involving an absurdity, it is not without reason that, among the means and agencies for the cure of insanity which are grouped under the general term *Moral Treatment*, there are several the immediate action of which is upon the body. Among the most conspicuous of these is manual labor, which, by promoting the health and vigor of the body, exerts a like influence, secondarily, upon the mind.

Our statistical records show that in no other year has the number of patients employed been so large as in that which has just come to a close; and in no preceding year has so much been done by them toward the permanent improvement of the premises.

In performing the daily household labor, a large number of the women and some of the men find regular employment; and many more are occupied during a part of the day. The large farm, about forty-five acres of which is now under tillage, and sixty-five acres in mowing, together with those necessary appendages, a barn and a stable of size proportionate to the farm, furnishes an almost unlimited quantity of work for the men during the warm season. But in winter the supply of suitable work for them is more limited. In the past year, however, as in several preceding years, that season was devoted to the necessary repairs and renovation of the beds of the hospital. The

amount of labor in this direction may be estimated from its results, as shown in the following schedule : —

Hair mattresses made,	25
Hair pillows made,	17
Hair pillows re-picked,	38
Old mattresses re-filled with new husks,	56
Old mattresses made fuller with new husks and re-tied,	24

The hair is picked and the husks sorted and split by patients. Five times as much work of this kind could be done if we had it.

In all the departments of labor, the majority of the workers are State patients. But many of the town patients, and some of the boarders, find that they are happier when employed, while, when there is a possibility of cure, the *probability* of cure is thus greatly enhanced.

EXERCISES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The general programme of exercises, entertainments and amusements, pursued for several years, has been followed throughout the year just closed. For reasons deemed sufficient, a very minutely detailed account of these assemblies and of the number and relative proportion of the patients who attended them, has been published in the annual report for each of the last three years. The object of that publication having been sufficiently attained, your patience will not be taxed, this year, with a similar mass of statistics. It has been shown how very large a proportion of the inmates of a hospital like this can, with care, attention and labor on the part of the officers and employés, participate in public religious exercises, and assemble and sit quietly at original lectures or readings from poetical and prose publications. It has been shown, if not in the published accounts, at least in our experience and observation in the hospital, how great and broad an influence is exerted by these means in promoting the quietude and good order of the household, in entertaining the intelligent, in recalling intelligence where it appeared to be lost, in reviving self-respect which seemed to be nearly extinguished, and in all respects replacing many of the obliquities and the eccentricities of insanity by the accustomed evidences of rational life.

The number and the object of the assemblies of the patients in the course of the year, are exhibited in the subjoined schedule:—

1.	<i>Exercises in Chapel on the Sabbath—</i>		
	Divine worship in the afternoon, . . .	52	days.
2.	<i>Exercises in the Chapel on secular evenings—</i>		
	Scripture reading and sacred music, . . .	83	“
	Sacred music and reading of poetry, . . .	65	“
	Sacred music and reading of prose, . . .	103	“
	Lectures,	17	“
	Concert of instrumental music, . . .	1	“
3.	<i>Evening entertainments in the Rotunda—</i>		
	Concert of instrumental music, . . .	1	“
	Dance,	27	“
4.	No assembly,	16	“
<hr/>			
	Total,	365	days.

Thus it will be perceived that there have been but sixteen days upon which there was no gathering of the patients, either in the afternoon, for worship, or in the evening, for entertainment or amusement. Of those sixteen days, twelve were those of the regular meetings of the trustees, and two were those of the visits of the governor—Gov. Bullock, in October, 1868, and Gov. Claflin, in September, 1869. On one evening the regular exercise in the Chapel was prevented by the breaking of a steam-valve; and on another it was omitted, in order that some of the attendants might go to a concert, in the village.

As heretofore, the Sabbath services in Chapel have been conducted by the pastors of churches in the neighborhood,—a method which I consider far preferable to that of having a regular official chaplain.

In the readings from poetical and prose publications, considerable time has been expended in the endeavor to give variety, and thus, as far as practicable, minister to the tastes, as well as to the intellectual capabilities of all who constitute the audience.

The lectures, though not so numerous as in some former years, were upon a diversity of subjects, illustrated, in most

instances, either by diagrams, the magic lantern, or philosophical apparatus.

The dances still retain their popularity in the minds of a large proportion of the inmates; and the opinion may be reiterated that, conducted as they are here, with the constant presence of some of the officers, with no compulsory attendance of patients, and with the absolute requirement of decorum, they are beneficial.

READING, RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

The number of books belonging to the hospital is somewhat more than fourteen hundred and fifty, over a hundred volumes having been added within the year. A large part of the recent purchases are medical works, nearly all of them relating to the specialty to which the hospital is devoted. The number of volumes upon insanity and immediately correlative subjects, is one hundred and thirty-seven.

The library has become so large that it has been divided into three departments,—the medical library, now containing one hundred and sixty-five volumes; the library of reference, with one hundred and forty-nine volumes; and the circulating library, with eleven hundred and ten volumes. The last is open to all the residents of the hospital, whether patients or employés. Books are taken out, by men, upon Mondays and Thursdays, and by women, upon Tuesdays and Fridays; and a record is kept of the withdrawals, as in other libraries. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-three volumes were taken out in the course of the year; not a bad number for one household, and larger by one hundred and thirty than in any antecedent year.

The amount of reading matter is considerably augmented by the current publications of literature and of news. One bi-monthly, four monthly and four quarterly magazines, and twelve daily, two semi-weekly, and twenty-two weekly newspapers, are taken regularly, by the hospital and its residents.

A carriage, with two horses, is employed on the afternoons of most of the days when the weather is favorable, in giving the patients drives upon the various roads within a few miles of the hospital.

Some of the men have the liberty of the premises, and are

without doors, or within, at their pleasure, at all hours between breakfast and supper. Other patients, whose condition will permit, walk out, in company with attendants. During the past year, as well as in several of the preceding, a record of the daily numbers of female patients who have taken the exercise has been preserved, and the total results are embodied in the subjoined table:—

Women's Walking.

MONTH.	No. who walked out.	MONTH.	No. who walked out.
October, 1868, . . .	1,803	April, 1869, . . .	1,517
November, " . . .	1,289	May, " . . .	1,853
December, " . . .	1,240	June, " . . .	1,872
January, 1869, . . .	830	July, " . . .	2,537
February, " . . .	671	August, " . . .	2,500
March, " . . .	712	Sept., " . . .	1,678

The aggregate number for the year is eighteen thousand five hundred and two. When it is remembered that a large number of the patients are constantly employed in the several departments of domestic labor, and that not a few who do not work get quite enough exercise as the effect of their excitement, it may, perhaps, be fairly inferred that the foregoing numbers denote sufficient activity to prevent stagnation.

The road upon the farm is about two miles in length, furnishing a liberal extent for exercise; and its surroundings are so diversified, and in some places the views so picturesque, as to furnish a pleasing variety. The grove, east of the house, now greatly improved, and its turf as green as that of the adjacent lawn, has been, throughout the summer, as in the warm season heretofore, a favorite resort of the inmates of the department for females. It is furnished with settees and a swing.

In the grove very near the hospital, upon the west side, is a bowling-house, with two alleys. Within doors, there are two billiard rooms, each with one table; and the patients of both sexes are supplied with the means of playing several other household games. A new seven-octave piano, of Woodward &

Brown's make, has recently been placed upon the upper first hall of the department for females, and the one formerly in use removed to another hall. For a certain class of patients, comprising, however, but a comparatively small number, billiards is a never-failing source of amusement. But in regard to all games, it is found that the more the house is made a house of industry, of occupation useful in its results either to one's self or to other persons, of occupation in reading, sewing, and domestic or other work, the less are those games resorted to as a pastime. It is to be desired here, as at other places, so to divide the time between labor and amusements as to avoid the deplorable consequences both of "All work and no play" and of all "All play and no work," suffered by poor "Jack," immortalized in the proverb for children.

A corps of attendants, industrious, watchful, faithful, conscientious, self-respecting and respectful toward others, cheerful in temperament but not frivolous, blessed with the spirit of kindness, yet of sound judgment, quickness of decision and firmness in adherence to decisions, is absolutely necessary to the highest degree of success in a hospital for the insane. We endeavor, as far as practicable, to obtain and to retain such persons; and there has been little cause for complaint, in this direction, in the course of the year. Custom—a custom based perhaps upon an inadequate appreciation of the importance of the sphere of duty—has generally, hitherto, kept the wages of attendants in the American hospitals at too low a standard. The more liberal the pecuniary recompense, the greater the probability of securing the services of persons properly qualified for the duty. This is a self-evident proposition. The obstacles in the way of change appear to be twofold: first, the want of a recognition of the fact that qualifications of a high grade are necessary; and, secondly, the difficulty of greatly increasing salaries where, in all past time, they have been small.

In my view, this subject has an important bearing which, it is possible, is not generally perceived. So long as human nature remains fundamentally unchanged, and so long as insanity continues to be such as it is, and probably ever has been, so long will there be a constant *liability*, in every hospital for the insane, to accidents serious in consequences, perhaps even fatal in results. No precaution can entirely prevent, no supposable

prudence can infallibly avoid them. To an observing and reflecting person resident in a large hospital and daily witnessing the mass of perverted intellect, the many cases of undisciplined passions rendered, in some instances, far more excitable and dangerous by disease, and often wholly unbridled in the unconsciousness of delirium, together with other cases in which the very delusions of the patient are, either paroxysmally or continually, impelling him to acts of violence, it cannot fail to be an unceasing marvel that those accidents are not of tenfold greater frequency than they really are. If, among the sane population of cities, how strong a police force soever there may be, street fights and homicides cannot be prevented, how can it be expected that in the hospitals for the insane, with all their accumulation of inflammable mental material, the consequences of unbridled passion, of delirium, or of insane delusion, can always be avoided?

But, notwithstanding the impossibility of absolute prevention, there is, undoubtedly, some method by which the liability to these accidents may be diminished and the probability of their occurrence reduced to its minimum. The surest method of accomplishing this desirable object is, in my opinion, that of having a corps of attendants with qualifications, both natural and acquired, such as will command, in other spheres of human action, a larger pecuniary emolument than has heretofore been paid for that class of employés in our hospitals. This opinion has here been followed, to some extent, by correspondent action; and this hospital is now paying, to its supervisors and attendants, about one thousand dollars per annum more than it paid five years ago. Although this furnishes no *certain* security, for a moment, from unfortunate occurrences, yet I think the *probability* of such occurrences is far less than it was anterior to those five years.

THE FARM.

The farm, though not of the 'best' of soils, is, perhaps, quite equal to the average in the New England States, and makes fair returns for the labor and other expenses bestowed upon it. Not only are all its products consumed upon the premises, but an average of at least one hundred tons of hay, fifteen tons of straw, thirty-five tons of meal and six hundred barrels of flour

are annually brought upon it, from outside sources, for consumption. The fertilizing offal of this large quantity of vegetable matter is rapidly increasing the productive power of the land. The quantity of hay cut upon it has nearly doubled in the course of the last five years, while that of kitchen vegetables has been very considerably augmented.

The soil, in its more sandy parts, is likewise in course of improvement, by the addition of meadow muck, about one thousand cart-loads of which are annually distributed upon it.

The subjoined list, made from the measurements and estimates of Mr. Wright, exhibits the quantities of products for the current year:—

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Hay,	91 tons,	\$1,456 00
Corn fodder, (dry,)	20 “	100 00
“ “ (green,)	30 “	90 00
Corn,	425 bushels,	425 00
Oats,	100 “	100 00
Broom seed,	100 lbs.,	35 00
Potatoes,	2,500 bushels,	2,500 00
Carrots,	1,000 “	300 00
Beets,	300 “	150 00
Onions,	150 “	225 00
Turnips,	200 “	50 00
Parsnips,	50 “	25 00
Beans,	80 “	160 00
“ string,	20 “	40 00
Pease, (green,)	20 “	35 00
Sweet corn,	100 “	133 00
Cucumbers,	50 “	70 00
Tomatoes,	125 “	178 75
Currants,	15 “	18 75
Summer squash,	50 “	50 00
Lettuce, . . . . .	. . . . .	22 00
Asparagus, . . . . .	. . . . .	55 00
Pie plant, . . . . .	. . . . .	35 50
Beet greens,	54½ bushels,	54 50
Melons,	3,100 lbs.,	77 50
Winter squashes,	4 tons,	160 00

Broom brush,	800 lbs.,	\$96 00
Pork,	8,469 "	1,244 94
Veal,	104 "	12 48
Turkeys,	83 "	23 00
Chickens,	9	8 25
Horseradish,	1 bushel,	3 00
Cabbages,	4,000 heads,	240 00
Apples,	35 barrels,	87 50
Quinces,	1 bushel,	4 00
Eggs,	24 dozen,	10 23
Milk, (grass fed,)	15,472 qts.,	1,237 76
Wood,	6 cords,	30 00
Straw,	3 tons,	42 00
Cider,	12 barrels,	60 00
Head and pluck of calves,		16 25
Total,		<u>\$9,661 41</u>

The list includes only one-quarter of the milk actually produced, it being estimated that the remaining three-quarters mostly comes from the consumption of the hay and roots which are mentioned in the list. For a similar reason, butter, manure, and all meats of animals not raised upon the farm, are omitted. By introducing them, according to the practice at some institutions, the following result is obtained :—

Products as above,	\$9,661 41
46,416 quarts of milk, ($\frac{3}{4}$ of all,)	3,713 28
500 lbs. of butter,	175 00
784 loads of manure,	1,568 00
Total,	<u>\$15,117 69</u>

Aside from the hay cut upon the farm, one hundred and thirty tons, the product of grass purchased standing, was cut and stored in the barn by the farmers and patients of the hospital.

Sixteen hogs, raised upon the premises, were slaughtered in the course of the official year. Their weights, in pounds, respectively, were as follows: 383, 484, 500, 503, 551, 550, 672, 581, 452, 456, 500, 542, 607, 641, 615, 432. The total

weight, 8,469 pounds, is equal to an average weight of 529 pounds. The average weight of the largest *ten* was 576 pounds; that of the largest *five*, 623 pounds.

Sixteen steers and one hundred sheep were purchased in the autumn and fed until they were slaughtered, as their meat was needed, in the course of the winter and the spring. The stock of animals now belonging to the hospital is as follows:—seven horses, one colt, eight oxen, one bull, twenty-four cows, two (twin) yearling heifers, and fifty-three swine.

GAS.

The original contract for gas, for the term of ten years, expired in the autumn of 1868. It has been renewed, for five years, upon the same terms as before, namely, \$3.25 per thousand cubic feet. The annual cost of gas, under this contract, for the last nine years, is exhibited in the subjoined table. In the still earlier years that expense was included with some others, and cannot now be ascertained from our books. The table likewise shows the cost per patient, which has pretty rapidly decreased, in consequence of both an increased number of patients and a diminished consumption of gas.

Annual Cost of Gas.

Y E A R .	Cost of Gas.	Average No. of Patients.	Cost per Patient.
1860-61,	\$2,030 39	314.26	\$6 46
1861-62,	2,085 29	313.80	6 64
1862-63,	2,109 02	355.63	5 93
1863-64,	2,069 79	357.63	5 78
1864-65,	1,653 05	342.40	4 82
1865-66,	1,107 98	376.35	2 94
1866-67,	1,056 16	401.03	2 63
1867-68,	1,022 51	413.41	2 47
1868-69,	903 92	405.1	2 23

IMPROVEMENTS.

The year has been a year of activity in improvements of the hospital and its premises.

A brick edifice, forty-two by thirty-eight feet, and two stories in height, connecting the rear building with the engine-house, has been erected, but is not yet finished within. In its lower story are a blacksmith's shop and several other rooms necessary for the convenient and economical management of household affairs. The second story will be used as a laundry and drying-room. It is so constructed that the work of the laundry will require not more than half the walking necessary under the present arrangement; and the most approved machinery will be introduced. The old laundry will be converted into shops for the carpenters and the engineer, purposes for which it is well adapted. Its size is liberal, and its situation such that the power of the steam-engine may be used for circular saws, lathes, and other machinery. The room hitherto used for carpentry is in the basement of the south wing, damp, not well lighted, and but about twenty feet square.

The piggery, a building eighty-four feet long by twenty-five wide, with an L twenty-one feet in length, has been moved twenty-nine feet and set upon brick walls which rest upon a foundation of stone. All its floor-timbers, floors and pens have been made anew, and its height, between floor and eaves, increased eighteen inches. It is now a pretty substantial structure.

A wooden building, thirty-three feet in length by twenty-five in width, and a story and a half in height, connecting the piggery with the barn, has been erected. Its lower story is in part a cow-shed; but it has stables for two horses and a small room for a tank of water. The half-story above makes a convenient and spacious room for farming tools and implements. The moving of the piggery enlarged the barnyard upon its western side. Upon its southern side it has also been enlarged. The board fence which enclosed it upon two sides, has been removed and replaced by a faced wall of split stone laid in cement. It is seven feet in height, including the foundation, five feet wide at bottom, and three feet at top, and is covered by flagging stones with straight edges and grouted joints. The wall is one hundred and ninety-seven

feet in length, and contains five thousand five hundred and sixteen cubic feet of stone. With careful usage it will last some years. The area of the yard has been doubled by these changes.

The coal-house beside the New Haven and Northampton Railroad has been doubled in capacity, by an addition eighty feet in length. It will now hold a year's supply of coal, and enable us to take advantage of the market in laying in that supply.

A curved iron fence, resting upon a base of Longmeadow brown-stone, has been built at the sides of the gate-way, at the new entrance to the premises. It extends from the outer gate-posts to the boundary line of the county road. The ground about the gateway has been properly graded, and the entrance thus completed. It is believed that, in solidity and architectural beauty, it will not suffer by comparison with any entrance-way in the State.

A large amount of labor has been expended in removing the bluff beside the road, east of the entrance, and filling the low ground farther east. The whole has been brought nearly to a proper grade. A picket-fence has been built along the line of the road where were the bluff and the low ground, from the entrance-way to the foot of the hill, a distance of seven hundred and fifty feet, with a perfectly graded sidewalk a little higher than the road and eight feet in width. The fence is well finished and painted. The farm, since purchased by the State, had never before been enclosed upon this line.

A lot containing about eight acres, lying south of the farm and bordering upon the road, one side of which is in process of grading, has been purchased from Samuel Parsons. This is a valuable acquisition, not alone for the utility of the soil, but because it enables the State to command the frontage opposite the entrance-gate.

A board-rail fence, fifty rods in length, has been made east of the ladies' grove; forty rods of similar fence re-built; and thirty-eight rods of high picket-fence removed to the new line of division made by the exchange of land with Samuel Day.

Within doors, new floors of southern pine have been laid in two of the largest and one of the smallest halls for patients, as well as in one of the billiard-rooms and several of the rooms

for patients. The boards were well-seasoned and very carefully laid. The change in the aspect of a hall with this renovated floor is particularly agreeable. All the new floors are oiled, and most of them kept clean by rubbing with a woollen cloth very slightly oiled. In this way they obtain a polish impossible under the use of water. It is proposed to renew other floors in the course of the coming winter, and we have twenty-five thousand feet of boards on hand fully prepared for laying.

As there are several acres of floor in the house, some years must elapse before it could all be relaid. It was consequently thought best to improve some of it in another way. Hence, in one hundred and seventy-three rooms, the crevices have been filled with putty and the floors painted, making the rooms more comfortable and giving to them a more cheerful and homelike aspect. The walls of thirteen rooms have likewise been painted in oil, and the painter is now employed in painting others. In a hospital of this kind paint is far preferable to paper.

Five large cases, made of intermixed black walnut and chestnut, and intended for books, minerals, shells, etc., have been placed in the rotunda. They were made upon the premises. The rotunda, the chapel, and some of the patients' halls have been improved by the addition of more than a hundred pictures of the better sort—engravings, lithographs, photographs and chromo-lithographs.

Such are the most noteworthy improvements of the year. There are many others of minor importance. There are also many others yet to be made. Four carpenters are now employed, and three of them will probably be retained throughout the ensuing winter.

We are indebted to the Hon. Henry Wilson and the Hon. W. B. Washburn for many national public documents, and to the Rev. Dexter S. King for valuable books.

About the middle of December last, Dr. Cyrus K. Bartlett, the Assistant Physician, who had been connected with the hospital almost from the time of its opening, was called from his position here to a broader and more responsible field of duty, as Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, at St. Peter, Minnesota. The vacancy thus made was filled by the

election of Dr. Edward B. Nims, who, during the preceding three years, had occupied the place of Assistant Physician at the Hospital for the Insane, at Brattleboro', Vermont, and whose medical and surgical experience had been still further extended by a service of fifteen months in the war of the rebellion, as Assistant Surgeon in the first regiment of Vermont Cavalry. He has performed his duties here to my satisfaction.

No other change in the corps of either officers or subordinate officers has been made in the course of the year. Nor is any such change desirable. The persons now occupying those places are naturally qualified for their positions, respectively, and have obtained that important practical knowledge which can be acquired by experience alone. It is believed that it may be said of each of them, "The right person in the right place." The practical consequences are, therefore, such as might be expected—industry, promptness, punctuality, system, order, general faithfulness to trusts, and a harmony of action which cannot well be exceeded.

Thus has passed another year in the history of the institution confided to your care and oversight. It is not for me to render judgment upon its results; but it is again both a pleasure and a duty to acknowledge the benefits of your counsel, the aid of your invariable support, and the generous kindness which, now for a series of years, I have received from all the members of your board. May the work in which we are engaged continue to prosper, receiving the approbation of the people, the support of the State government, and the blessing of Him for the benefit of whose afflicted children it was called into existence.

Respectfully submitted.

PLINY EARLE,

Superintendent.

OCTOBER 2d, 1869.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.

1868-9.—Admissions, Discharges and Daily Average in Hospital.

MONTHS.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Daily Average in House.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1868, .	3	6	9	7	5	12	167.87	250.80	418.67
November, “ .	2	3	5	8	5	13	163.83	248.80	412.63
December, “ .	6	5	11	7	4	11	159.13	251.54	410.67
January, 1869, .	10	9	19	4	18	22	158.51	249.90	408.41
February, “ .	12	7	19	3	7	10	171.54	242.17	413.71
March, “ .	6	5	11	7	15	22	173.35	233.51	406.87
April, “ .	4	5	9	5	8	13	170.43	229.30	399.73
May, “ .	5	7	12	13	8	21	166.77	229.77	396.55
June, “ .	4	8	12	3	6	9	164.50	228.20	392.70
July, “ .	10	12	22	7	11	18	165.09	230.22	395.32
August, “ .	12	15	27	13	11	24	168.74	234.61	403.35
September, “ .	10	3	12	10	3	13	167.73	235.6	403.33
Totals, .	84	85	169	87	101	188			
Daily average for year,							166.38	238.72	405.1

TABLE NO. 2.

*Showing the supposed Causes of Insanity in Patients admitted
this year.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health,	16	18	34
Intemperance,	21	2	23
Overwork,	4	4	8
Injury of the head,	6	—	6
Epilepsy,	2	4	6
Masturbation,	5	1	6
Loss of friends,	1	5	6
Fright,	1	4	5
Change of life,	—	4	4
Business reverses,	—	3	3
Disappointed affection,	1	2	3
Use of opium,	1	1	2
Congenital,	—	2	2
Paralysis,	2	—	2
Hard study,	2	—	2
Religious excitement,	—	2	2
Puerperal,	—	2	2
Apoplexy,	—	1	1
Lightning stroke,	1	—	1
Desertion by husband,	—	1	1
Anxiety,	—	1	1
Domestic Troubles,	—	1	1
Unknown,	21	27	48
Totals,	84	85	169

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Occupations of the Male Patients.

Laborers, 19	Sailor, 1
Farmers, 14	Tinner, 1
Mechanics, 7	Students, 3
Printer, 1	Clergyman, 1
Shoemaker, 1	Physician, 1
Baker, 1	Merchants, 4
Book-keepers, 2	Insurance Agent, 1
Clerks, 2	Lawyers, 2
Cabinet Maker, 1	Operatives, 3
Machinists, 3	Painter, 1
Saloon Keeper, 1	Inventor, 1
Cigar Maker, 1	No Business, 3
Vagrants, 2	Unknown, 4
Manufacturer, 1	
Butcher, 1	Total, 84
Tailor, 1	

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Civil Condition of the Patients admitted.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	36	41	77
Single,	38	30	68
Widowers,	3	—	3
Widows,	—	12	12
Divorced,	—	1	1
Unknown,	7	1	8
Totals,	84	85	169

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Ages of all admitted in the course of the year.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years,	4	4	8
20 and 30 years,	27	17	44
30 and 40 years,	23	21	44
40 and 50 years,	14	27	41
50 and 60 years,	5	9	14
60 and 70 years,	10	6	16
70 and 80 years,	1	1	2
Totals,	84	85	169

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Ages at which Insanity appeared.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 10 years,	—	2	2
Between 10 and 20 years,	9	8	17
20 and 30 years,	21	20	41
30 and 40 years,	14	20	34
40 and 50 years,	10	16	26
50 and 60 years,	6	3	9
60 and 70 years,	5	2	7
70 and 80 years,	1	—	1
Unknown,	18	14	32
Totals,	84	85	169

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Duration of the Disease before Admission.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 year,	41	38	79
From 1 to 2 years,	7	9	16
2 to 5 years,	12	11	23
5 to 10 years,	6	7	13
10 to 15 years,	3	2	5
15 to 20 years,	1	4	5
Over 20 years,	1	5	6
Unknown,	13	9	22
Totals,	84	85	169

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Causes of Death in those deceased.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis,	3	6	9
Marasmus,	3	2	5
Dysentery,	1	—	1
Epilepsy,	2	1	3
Apoplexy,	1	—	1
Exhaustion,	1	2	3
Paresis,	1	—	1
Old age,	—	1	1
Sequelæ of Apoplexy,	1	—	1
Totals,	13	12	25

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Residence of the Patients admitted during the year.

COUNTIES AND STATES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire County,	15	17	32
Hampden "	25	27	52
Berkshire "	5	9	14
Franklin "	7	7	14
Worcester "	2	1	3
Suffolk "	9	9	18
Norfolk "	1	2	3
Middlesex "	8	4	12
Essex "	1	2	3
Bristol "	2	1	3
Connecticut,	2	—	2
New York,	4	3	7
Canada,	1	2	3
Illinois,	1	—	1
Ohio,	1	—	1
New Jersey,	—	1	1
Totals,	84	85	169

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Proportion of Commitments.

COMMITTED BY	Males.	Females.	Total.
Probate Court,	27	35	62
Overseers of the Poor,	1	6	7
Board of State Charities,	21	18	39
Volunteer,	1	—	1
Friends,	34	26	60
Totals,	84	85	169

TABLE No. 11.

Showing by whom the Patients will probably be Supported.

SUPPORTED BY	Males.	Females.	Total.
State,	37	41	78
Town,	10	18	28
Friends,	37	26	63
Totals,	84	85	169

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the Nativity of the Patients.

N A T I V I T Y.							Males.	Females.	Total.
America,	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	43	99
England,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
Ireland, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	33	51
Germany,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	7
Scotland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Belgium,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	1
Isle of Malta,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	1
Switzerland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	-	3
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	85	169

TABLE No. 13.

Number and Status of Patients at the close of each week of the year.

DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.	DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
1868.					1869.				
Oct. 3,	265	51	106	422	April 3,	245	58	99	402
10,	263	51	104	418	10,	245	57	97	399
17,	261	51	104	416	17,	244	58	98	400
24,	262	51	105	418	24,	245	57	96	398
31,	261	52	105	418	May 1,	247	58	97	402
Nov. 7,	260	50	103	413	8,	246	55	101	402
14,	260	51	103	414	15,	236	56	101	393
21,	260	50	102	412	22,	235	57	99	391
28,	261	50	101	412	29,	236	59	97	392
Dec. 5,	259	48	103	410	June 5,	235	59	97	391
12,	261	48	102	411	12,	235	59	99	393
19,	262	49	101	412	19,	236	59	98	393
26,	262	50	99	411	26,	238	58	98	394
1869.					July 3,	236	59	98	393
Jan. 2,	255	50	99	404	10,	236	59	99	394
9,	259	50	98	407	17,	235	58	99	392
16,	258	51	100	409	24,	236	60	100	396
23,	257	51	102	410	31,	235	61	103	399
30,	254	51	102	407	Aug. 7,	242	61	104	407
Feb. 6,	254	51	104	409	14,	239	61	103	403
13,	257	52	106	415	21,	239	60	104	403
20,	258	52	107	417	28,	238	60	104	402
27,	257	52	107	416	Sept. 4,	239	60	103	402
Mar. 6,	256	53	99	408	11,	239	60	105	404
13,	256	53	99	408	18,	236	62	106	404
20,	249	53	100	402	25,	234	63	107	404
27,	249	54	103	406					

TABLE No. 14.

List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room.

Dresses,	278	Pillow Cases,	401
Chemises,	205	Bolster "	17
Skirts,	125	Mattress Ticks,	86
Aprons,	107	Pillow "	14
Night Gowns,	5	Bolster "	7
Sacks,	15	Table Cloths,	9
Waists,	12	Napkins,	91
Drawers,	40	Towels,	371
Caps,	3	Rollers,	49
Capes,	15	Curtains,	48
Collars,	48	Camisoles,	23
Shakers, trimmed,	48	Bureau Covers,	10
Hoods,	32	Clothes Bags,	17
Shirts,	204	Bed Spreads,	18
Shirt Bosoms,	46	Flannel Vests,	2
Mittens,	30	Neck Handkerchiefs,	20
Suspenders, pairs,	74	Carpets,	12
Sheets,	331	Garments repaired,	14,698

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the Monthly Consumption of Gas.

MONTH.	Cubic feet.	Daily av'ge.	MONTH.	Cubic feet.	Daily av'ge.
Oct., 1868, .	29,750	959.67	April, 1869, .	14,400	480.
Nov., " .	34,750	1,158.33	May, " .	12,100	390.32
Dec., " .	41,600	1,341.93	June, " .	9,050	301.66
Jan., 1869, .	37,050	1,195.16	July, " .	10,000	322.6
Feb., " .	30,250	1,080.46	August, " .	11,400	367.74
March, " .	23,300	751.61	Sept., " .	16,300	543.33
Total,			269,950		
Daily average for the year,			739.59		

TABLE No. 16.
Showing Supplies for the several Departments for the year.

	Sheets.	Pillow Cases.	Bed Spreads.	Blankets.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash Bowls.	Ewers.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Syrup Cups.	Castors.	Knives.	Forks.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																									
Upper 1st Hall,	6	-	-	3	3	2	12	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ 2d Hall,	6	18	-	3	1	-	-	13	-	-	4	-	1	-	6	7	15	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ 3d and 4th Halls,	12	6	-	5	2	-	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle 1st Hall,	22	16	-	8	2	-	10	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
“ 2d Hall,	8	8	-	14	6	-	6	-	1	-	13	-	1	10	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ 3d and 4th Halls,	36	24	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	2	3	2	-	-	19	7	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lower 1st Hall,	18	18	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
“ 2d Hall,	18	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	1	11	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ 3d and 4th Halls,	6	12	-	20	10	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
<i>Women's Department.</i>																									
Upper 1st Hall,	45	18	2	-	1	1	27	4	5	4	5	2	-	-	12	12	18	24	10	-	-	-	3	-	-
“ 2d Hall,	36	28	16	8	2	3	30	3	3	3	18	3	-	2	11	9	15	18	-	12	-	-	1	-	3
“ 3d Hall,	18	18	6	3	12	-	6	-	1	1	17	1	-	-	16	12	18	2	6	9	1	-	-	11	11
“ 4th Hall,	8	6	-	6	1	-	6	-	1	1	13	4	-	-	6	-	6	2	12	-	3	-	-	-	-

Middle 1st Hall,	.	27	26	11	1	7	6	1	—	2	—	2	—	16	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
“ 2d Hall,	.	14	18	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	21	4	—	2	—	2	—
“ 3d Hall,	.	12	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ 4th Hall,	.	6	2	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	12	1	19	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Lower 1st Hall,	.	24	24	6	5	—	8	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
“ 2d Hall,	.	24	32	—	6	8	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
“ 3d Hall,	.	8	8	1	19	2	—	—	—	3	19	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
“ 4th Hall,	.	8	4	—	11	2	2	—	—	—	15	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kitchen,	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	24	—	12	4	—	3	1	—
Rear,	.	21	26	1	3	1	4	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centre,	.	8	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aggregate,	.	391	349	44	142	71	52	14	12	19	261	16	159	135	90	45	28	2	11	18	15

TABLE No. 16.—Concluded.

Showing the Supplies of the Several Departments for the year.

	Spoons.	Table Spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish Towels.	Rollers.	Wash Basins.	Soap, lbs.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust Brushes.	Scrub'g Brushes.	Dust Pans.	Mops.	Pails.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe Brushes.	Lanterns.	Spools Thread.	Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	Darning Needles.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, .	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	18	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-
" 2d Hall, .	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	1	26	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	3	1	9	-	-	-
" 3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	20	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	10	-	-	-
Middle 1st Hall, .	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	-	37	12	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	-	1	11	2	-	-
" 2d Hall, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	30	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	4	-	-	12	-	-	-
" 3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	1	4	29	6	2	-	22	10	-	1	-	-	1	3	5	2	2	1	-	9	1	-	-
Lower 1st Hall, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	21	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-
" 2d Hall, .	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	6	1	38	14	-	2	-	-	1	-	5	3	3	-	-	7	1	-	-
" 3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	3	5	8	16	2	1	13	16	-	1	-	-	3	4	9	1	1	1	-	8	-	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, .	-	4	30	-	-	-	4	-	-	40	8	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-
" 2d Hall, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	26	10	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	5	-
" 3d Hall, .	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	38	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	3	9	1
" 4th Hall, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	22	9	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	3	5	3

Middle 1st Hall,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	5	6	2
" 2d Hall,	.	-	-	-	-	13	6	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	22	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	7	4	10	-
" 3d Hall,	.	4	-	-	-	10	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	30	14	4	11	-
" 4th Hall,	.	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	-	-	1	-	-	2	17	3	4	10	-
Lower 1st Hall,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	26	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	-	2	-
" 2d Hall,	.	-	-	-	-	4	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	19	5	1	5	8
" 3d Hall,	.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	22	12	1	1	1	1	-	2	14	8	4	6	7
" 4th Hall,	.	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	1	-	-	-	-	2	11	2	3	3	-
Kitchen,	.	-	2	-	-	72	6	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	56	41	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rear,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	36	63	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	15	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate,	.	11	9	34	84	67	76	123	45	7	637	348	19	22	3	5	26	29	33	33	5	14	164	131	39	76	21

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

N A M E .	Residence.	When app't'd.	Service ended.	From what cause.
Charles E. Forbes, .	Northampton, .	1856	1857	Term expired.
Lucien C. Boynton, .	Uxbridge, . .	1856	1858	do. do.
Eliphalet Trask, .	Springfield, . .	1856	—	Still in office by re-appointment.
John C. Russell, .	Great Barrington, .	1856	1859	Resigned.
Horace Lyman, . . .	Greenfield, . . .	1856	1857	Removed.
Charles Smith, . . .	Northampton, . .	1857	1860	Resigned.
Luther V. Bell, . . .	Somerville, . . .	1857	1859	do.
Zebina L. Raymond, .	Greenfield, . . .	1858	1859	do.
Franklin Ripley, . .	do.	1859	1860	Died in office.
Edward Dickinson, .	Amherst,	1859	1864	Resigned.
Walter Laflin, . . .	Pittsfield,	1859	1866	Term expired.
Silas M. Smith, . . .	Northampton, . .	1860	1863	do. do.
Charles Allen, . . .	Greenfield,	1860	1861	Resigned.
Alfred R. Field, . . .	do.	1861	1864	do.
Edward Hitchcock, .	Amherst,	1863	—	Still in office by re-appointment.
Silas M. Smith, . . .	Northampton, . .	1864	—	Still in office by re-appointment.
Edmund H. Sawyer, .	Easthampton, . .	1864	—	Still in office.
Henry L. Sabin, . . .	Williamstown, . .	1866	—	do. do.

Officers and Salaries.

Superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Treasurer,	300 00
Assistant-Physician,	700 00
Clerk,	800 00
Farmer,	700 00
Engineer,	780 00
Total,	\$5,280 00

Number of Persons actually employed in the Regular Duties of the Hospital.

OCCUPATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Supervisors,	1	1	2
Assistant-Supervisor,	—	1	1
Assistant-Clerk,	—	1	1
Seamstress,	—	1	1
Laundress,	—	1	1
Assistant-Laundress,	—	1	1
Baker,	1	—	1
Steward,	1	—	1
General Attendants,	9	12	21
Special Attendant,	—	1	1
House work, centre building,	—	2	2
Cook,	—	1	1
Assistant-Cooks,	1	2	3
Watchman,	1	—	1
Carpenter,	1	—	1*
Painter,	1	—	1
Assistant-Engineer,	1	—	1
Hostler,	1	—	1
At pump-house,	1	—	1
Farmers,	4	—	4†
Total,	23	24	47

* Three others now employed on improvements.

† But three in winter.

FORMS OF ADMISSION TO THE HOSPITAL.

There are three legal methods, or forms, by which a person may be placed as a patient in the hospital.

First Form. By Judge of Probate.

The first form is that of Commitment by a Judge of the Probate Court, to whom application must be made.

Second Form. By Overseers of the Poor.

The Overseers of the Poor of any town may commit an indigent insane person, by furnishing the officers of the hospital with a certificate of the insanity of said person signed by two respectable physicians, who shall have personally examined him within one week prior to the date of said certificate. A Bond, of which the following is a form, is required from the Overseers aforesaid.

Form of Overseers' Bond.

In consideration of the admission of _____ of _____ in the County of _____ as a patient at the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, we, _____ a majority of the Overseers of the Poor, of the town of _____ in the County of _____ in behalf of the inhabitants of said town, promise to pay to the Treasurer of said Hospital _____ dollars per week, for the board of said patient, so long as _____ shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care; to provide or pay for all clothing or other things necessary or proper for the health and comfort of said patient; to pay for all damages, not exceeding fifty dollars, which _____ may do to furniture and other property of said Hospital; to pay for reasonable charges in cases of elopement, and funeral expenses in case of death; to remove from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by _____ shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or who, in the opinion of the Superintendent, should be received; or when _____ shall be otherwise discharged; and if _____ be removed, uncured, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks. Payments to be made semi-annually, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from the time when it becomes due.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 ____.

_____ } Overseers of the
Poor of the
town of _____

Attest :

Third form. Private Patients.

For the admission of private patients, a certificate of insanity, such as is mentioned under the second form is required. Application for admission must be made by a guardian, relative, or friend of the person; and a bond for payment must be signed, as principal and surety, by two persons satisfactory to the Board of Trustees. If the insane person come from without the State, payment is required quarterly, in advance.

Form of Application.

I request that _____ may be admitted as a patient at the State Hospital for the Insane, at Northampton.

18 .

Form of Bond.

In consideration of the admission of _____ as a patient at the Hospital for the Insane, at the request of _____, we, the undersigned, promise to pay to the Treasurer of said Hospital _____ dollars, _____ per week, for the board of said patient, so long as _____ may continue a boarder in said Hospital; to provide or pay for all requisite clothing or other things necessary or proper for the health and comfort of said patient; to pay for damages, not exceeding fifty dollars, which _____ may do to furniture or other property of said hospital; to pay reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral expenses in case of death; to remove _____ when discharged; and, if removed, uncured, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks. Payments to be made quarterly, with interest on each bill from the time when it becomes due.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 .

Principal.

Surety.

Attest:

Bills become due on the first of January, April, July and October, and when the patient leaves the hospital.

Blank forms of admission, with the medical certificate, the application for admission, and the bond, upon one sheet of paper, may be obtained by application to the Superintendent of the hospital.

